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CRAWFORD CO. DIRECTORY.

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SOCIETY MEETINGS.

M. E. CHURCH—Rev. G. M. Bigelow, Pastor. Services at 11 o'clock a. m. and 7½ p. m. Sunday school at 12 m. Prayer meeting every Thursday evening at 7½ o'clock. All are cordially invited to attend.

GRAYLING LODGE, No. 353, F. & A. M., meets in regular communication on Thursday evening on or before the full of the moon. Transient members are fraternally invited to attend. J. O. HADLEY, W. M.

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MARVIN POST, No. 240, G. A. R., meets the second Saturday in each month.

O. PALMER, Post Commander.

G. H. THAYER, Adjutant.

BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

THE HEART WILL HAVE ITS WAY.

Poor Reason tries her best to rule,
And keep an honest grip;
Yet men will sometimes play the fool,
And give their wits the slip.
Let Judgment caution or condemn,
And Conscience still cry "Nay,"
Sweet Fancy sings her song to them,
And gives the heart its way—
Its own delightful way—
In spite of all that Thought can do;
In spite of Judgment, tried and true;
And all Experience ever know—
The heart will have its way.

So Nature wills it—old and young,
The wisest and the best,
Have caught the strain from Passion's tongue,
And felt her sweet unrest.
'Tis well to be of human kind—
To own dear Nature's sway;
For, midst the dim, cold realms of mind,
The heart would lose its way—
Its own delightful way—
In spite of Wisdom's happiest rules;
In spite of sages and of schools;
In spite of reason, we're but fools—
The heart will have its way.

See yonder child, by Nature led,
No rule of life to guide;
See Prudence with her thoughtful head,
And manhood in its pride—
All run in pleasure's heedless race,
And after folly stray—
At every age, in every place,
The heart will have its way—
Its own delicious way—
In spite of all the head can do;
In spite of judgment, tried and true;
In spite of sad experience, too,
The heart will have its way.

Alas! for him whose heart is dead
To every generous beat;
No love-light on his life is shed,
No sympathy he'll meet.
'Tis better far to give the price
That fools to folly pay—
Be men in everything but vice,
And give the heart its way—
Its own delightful way—
In spite of Wisdom's golden rules;
In spite of sages and of schools,
We're all but erring, love-sick fools—
We give the heart its way.

THE TRAMPS.

BY EDWIN GOADBY.

Is there any more enjoyable feeling in life than to be under a bright morning sky, comfortably equipped, on the tramp through a pleasant country: a world of meadows—a rocky dale—a stretch of brown, billowy moorland? The pulse beats freely, thoughts chase each other like summer butterflies, and you seem to annex every pretty or wild bit of scenery, every quaint homestead, every living thing about you, with an enlarged and conquering individuality. Crowds oppress, cities tire, books weary; but on the tramp you are free to enjoy to receive, and to romance. The junior, tramp, however, is a limited individual, and he never gets far away from society and civilization in our island home. The senior tramp, on the contrary, takes ship over sea, and has a wider range. He is everywhere at home. This elder brother is justly entitled a traveler; the junior has to be content with the less ambitious and sometimes shady designation of a tramp. Wandering and little-known tribes are not for him. He foots it at home with good hope of reaching railways and hotels somewhere, if he turns his back upon them with fine scorn, and a philosophy warranted to endure for twelve or fourteen hours, but good enough while it lasts, and renewable with morning light.

Alas! there are others on the tramp, whose philosophy has little warrant at all, and whose burdens are ever pressing, not gayly left behind! Apart from fine scenery, freedom, and rude health, it is in chance meetings with such specimens of the junior tramp, bright or dull-eyed, that an observing man will find much of the romance of his revolt against acres of bricks and mortar and the elbowing of crowds. The division just made is an induction from a pretty large experience.

The bright-eyed tramp is always a man with an object and a character. He has either a home before him or behind, to reach or to brighten. He will converse freely with you, tell you his history, and accept little kindnesses in a manly spirit. The dull-eyed man does not like you to look him in the face too closely. Scenery seems to oppress him. He ambles along through the finest bits as if he were passing down a back slum. He is a waif; he has no home—only a native parish. He begs, whines, bullies, and I fear he also steals; so true is it that home has its subtle effect on the eye, the character, and the conception of Nature. Meeting such men on a lonely moor, we ask ourselves what restrains them from robbing, and perhaps murdering? The answer comes clear:

"The other idea that sways their minds, the Law!" Cruel Nature, and almost omnipresent Law—these are the only two ideas that rule them.

Walking across a lonely moor, the white road winding ribbon-like over distant brown hills, I was once thinking, in a dreamy way, over some scenes in Scotch history, wherein the sound of a pibroch suddenly filled an apparently deserted hillside with human life, when two men, who had been lying on the dry roadway, making a pillow of their boots, started up, and sent my heart into my mouth. I was never so startled in all my life, for it seemed as if my thoughts had been heard. Looking straight into their steady eyes, and noting there a hopeful look, though the men were almost as startled as I was, I said:

"Good-morning. How's work, mates?"

It was a policeman's hint I was acting upon. To know anything about a man, he had told me—his name, occupation, object—always gives you a certain command over him in a critical moment. Exchanging glances, the tramps answered:

"Bad—awful bad! Do you know of a job, gov'nor?"

I wished I did. They were making a new road seven miles off at P——; they might inquire there.

Work-seekers' stories are often most pathetic.

"What, *you* on the tramp?" was my remark one day to a young fellow, out at elbows, and with frayed garments, who visited me at home, handing me an envelope addressed to him in my own handwriting. Yes; he had lost his situation in a cotton mill in Lancashire, and had trudged southwestward through many counties round to London, and then through the Midlands, without getting a single job. Of late he had not tried; his clothing forbade it. He was clever; a hard, philosophic student; an original man in every way. Yet he had been herding with the meanest, sleeping anywhere, mostly out-of-doors, living in aboriginal fashion on raw vegetables, and occasionally sharing what others begged. His wife and child had gone home to her friends, and he had never heard of them for nine months, though he had written to his wife at first regularly. She might be dead.

How had he endured it all? He could scarcely say. He dare not think. Then followed a charming bit. As he had tramped along, it had been his custom to recite all the prose and poetic passages he could remember from his favorite authors—and he had a well-stored memory—to preserve his "identity," to prevent him from sinking to the low conversational level of his queer and casual companions. Occasionally others would repeat the little poems they had learned as children at school; sometimes "flash" ballads, bought in penny sheets at fairs. One companion had stuck to him for months, and whenever my friend seemed to be dull, or the way was dreary, or people were uncivil, this seedy-black-coated "chum" would say to him:

"Give us a bit o' poetry, mate."

Can we ever tell to what uses we may put the verses and passages we learn at school and in early youth? They may perhaps save our sanity and self-respect.

Here is another story. A tanned face, unkempt hair, intelligent eyes, clothes worn into a fluffy softness of texture, boots with loose soles, obviously never made for the wearer, hands dirty and large, announced to me, as I looked at them, a broken-down specimen of the work seeker. His companion, a suspicious, furtive-looking tramp, a sailor, and not unlikely the inspirer of the journey. Condensing what it took me a couple of hours to learn, this was his story:

"Respectably connected, had never learnt a trade; had been a shop porter, married a pretty seamstress, lived happily together for years on our joint earnings. No children—didn't want them—hadn't a care. Wife's work fell off, food lessened; she became ill; bit by bit furniture sold, her heart broken at parting with what she had painfully won by her labor. When we had to sell the sewing machine, I could see 'twas all over—she clammed and died. After her funeral, started off. Friends had left the place. I couldn't stand the work. No more happiness for me, sir. Whither bound? To S——. Worked there once—might get a job. T—— the only man I knew. Hard, sir—very hard!"

During this fragmentary conversation, I saw the man greedily grasp at a fragment of newspaper, lying upon the ground, which had evidently been wrapped round something.

"Might have an advertisment on it, you know!"

The sight of a sewing machine always suggests his touching history, told me along a road skirting the sea one misty spring day.

Tramps are mainly men with no definite trade at their finger-ends. There is always a chance for them somewhere, and they lose nothing by not asking for it. The skilled men on the road are much rarer now, since railway traveling has become so cheap, and unionism has developed. A crisis or a strike will, however, act in two ways—sending men out, and drawing them in. A bundle of clothing or tools is generally carried by the skilled tramp, and his gait is more energetic.

To show how gait betrays, here is an odd story. Meeting two brawny navvies in Cornwall one day, I said to my companion: "Two well-set men. See how they swing in step; ex-soldiers or policemen, evidently."

Two days afterward we were near one of the barrack-gates at Devonport when, behold, our two tramps coming along in custody. An acute rural policeman had, so we learned, noticed their military step and bearing and gone up to them, saying, with a bold guess:

"You are deserters from Devonport?"

Taken aback, as such persons are if you can show you know anything about them, and possibly suspecting the man had a description of them, they admitted they were, and offered no resistance, discipline once more asserting its power. They belonged to a kilted regiment; they had only been five days from barracks; and finer fellows I never saw. They were navvies by occupation.

Foreigners on the tramp are not very common, except on the coast-roads, and they are mostly sailors. They are not communicative, and know little English. The oddest specimen of a foreigner I remember was a German clock-mender I met in the Midlands, who puzzled me greatly. He walked like a drilled man; had well-kept side whiskers, and a bag over his shoulder. We passed and repassed several times. He called at road-side houses, and as I slackened pace, generally overtook me, but I failed to get him into fair conversation.

"Going far? To M——? Long way yet."

His peculiar German accent was coming out more strongly.

"Seeking work?"

"Yes; as he went along."

For several minutes we kept step in silence. Taking out a newspaper I began to read. The man's face relaxed.

"Any news of Garibaldi?" was the sudden question that startled me. A Garibaldian, I said to myself at once. It was just at the time the Italian hero made his last armed venture. I read him the news, and he broke out warmly:

"Ah, bad man—bad, wicked man!"—He became more of a puzzle than ever—a nut I must crack.

I waited on his movements, diverted from my intended walk, and devoted myself to getting his story. He became too excited to be very connected, and his German came grinding out at intervals with orchestral effect. A friend had beguiled him into associating with Republicans; he had been in some trouble in the movement of 1848; he had been imprisoned for opinions he did not hold; he was an absolutist and a skeptic. He had lost all his friends, and had come to England. He was a clock-mender, good at Americans or any other make, and he tramped a district from a center, earning about ten shillings a week. Our conversation became lively; he forgot to call at road-side houses; and to my defense of Garibaldi, all he could splutter was, "Bad man—very—wicked man!" The chat seemed to excite him very much, and at last he ambled into a little shop, got a job, and I went forward.

Beggar-tramps are the honest juniors' aversion. They are full of tricks, and sometimes smart in speech.

"I never give to beggars on the road," I remarked to one of this class, airing a young man's general principle, perhaps with some self-conceit.

"Will yer honor oblige me with yer name and address, and I'll call on yer?" was the prompt retort.

Between Coventry and Kenilworth swarms of beggars had formerly a fine harvest. I once counted twenty. Some were blind and lame; others were singing vagrants, humming snatches of their wailing ballads. One elderly man, with his legs in the dyke—a true tramp's way of sitting—was conning written testimonials, or begging letters, written on dingy yellow paper, that Chatterton might have envied. He had a tiny black pipe in his mouth, the kind of thing a tramp carries in his waistcoat pocket, and he was studying his papers with an author's self-admiring interest. I fear he was marking down some country parson for a victim.

"Dear Sir—The bearer——" was all I could see before he slipped the paper into a pocket in the lining of his waistcoat.

A dingy haversack and dirty garments may make even an honest junior seem like a beggar. Calling at a house in a lonely part of a well-known Yorkshire dale, to ask where I could get refreshment, the girl shut the door abruptly, and said nothing. To a second knock it opened again, and two timid women appeared, the elder in the rear shouting, "Seven miles further on!"—a pleasant answer for a hungry man! A more civil shepherd's wife, to whom I told my story an hour later, said they were not "particular at Beggarsmond" (Beckermonds), whereat I smiled, for the woman was evidently not punning, though at first I thought she was. Over the moor I should soon see "the Settle;" she meant a large viaduct on the Settle and Carlisle Railway.

With food and tobacco, a junior's heart can always be reached. On one occasion, meeting a hungry specimen, I gave him some of my bread and cheese without any request or word from him.

"Thank you, sir," was all he said, in a cold tone; but after he had gone a pace or two, and begun to eat, he turned round, saying, "Bless you, sir, bless you!" as if some new or old chord of feeling had been reached.

The better tramps are often amusing company, and even the worst compel you to moralize anew on the old theme of the universe and the individual. "Chats with a roadside stone-breaker—the true conqueror, because he always rises on the ruins he makes," as a witty prince said—are often pleasant. The turf-cutter, with his long spade pushed before him under the soil, is also an interesting object. Pleasant, too, it is to watch a dalesman thatching his hay with green rushes; to come across strange birds and animals; to note the old village wells and sun dials, the churches and meeting-houses; to get glimpses of heavy antique furniture through cottage doorways; to be mistaken for a wool-buyer, an artist, "the new exciseman," as I was on one occasion; to spread news of big deeds; to find everywhere that Home is sacred, be it never so small or so lonely. He scarcely lives, in fact, who always carries with him the burden of society, who never tempts the unknown, except over sea, and who has never enjoyed the full and exquisite pleasure of being "on the tramp."

Feed for Milch Cows in Winter.

The first requisite for a large yield of milk in winter is a warm stable and plenty of dry bedding. It has been proved by repeated experiments that warming the water given cows to drink causes a perceptible increase in the quantity of milk. It is better, if possible, to have a variety of fodder than to confine them to an exclusive diet, even of the best clover hay, which, when cut at the right season and properly cured, is undoubtedly as good a steady diet as can be found, excepting, perhaps, well-cured rowen. An occasional feed of bright, well-cured corn-fodder is also excellent for a change, and a ration of oat or barley straw once or twice a week will probably be relished and sharpen the appetite for hay. Oats, cut when in the milk and well cured, are highly relished, and produce a good yield of milk. In addition to all the above she will eat clean, if an ordinary-sized cow, give her daily, dividing into two feeds, a peck of mangolds, four pounds of new-process oil-meal, four pounds of corn-meal, and four pounds of bran. If the cow is a Holstein or an unusually large animal, the ration can be increased, but if she is a small Jersey, probably a less quantity will suffice. If mangolds cannot be obtained give sugar beets, or even turnips, in case neither mangolds nor beets are convenient, only use care to slice them and feed directly after milking, so as to avoid an unpleasant flavor in the milk and butter, which is sure to occur when turnips are fed a short time before milking. Some feed decorticated cotton-seed cake meal instead of oil-meal, but others think the quantity of the butter made from it is not quite equal to that of corn meal alone. It requires good judgment and experience to properly feed and care for a herd of cattle or horses so as to keep them in thrifty condition and avoid waste of fodder. One of the chief requisites for success in this direction is regularity in feeding and watering. Another is to learn just the amount each animal can digest and assimilate. It is better to keep them a little short, so that their appetites may be keen, than to over-feed them. No more should be given at once than will be immediately eaten up clean. When the hay is of good quality three fodderings a day probably answers as well as more, but when coarse, unpalatable fodder is given, better results can generally be obtained by feeding neat stock five times daily. It is much better to alternate a feed of poorer quality with the good every day than to confine animals exclusively to a diet of poor hay for any length of time. Most farmers understand that it is not good economy to feed all their poorest fodder when stock first comes to the barn, as when this is done the change from green to dry fodder is so great as to check growth in young animals and cause a loss of flesh in older ones.—*American Cultivator.*

Whiling Away the Time.

A gentleman who lived in a small town not very far from Buffalo went the way of all flesh, and the burial ceremonies to be performed over his remains were committed to the charge of the local undertaker. The funeral was quite an important one, for the gentleman was prominent in his own town, and a number of his friends from the city were present. The services were held in the church, but just as the time arrived for taking the remains to the cemetery a severe thunder-storm came up, and it was considered best not to start until the worst of the storm was over. The wait was rather an embarrassing one, but the undertaker was equal to the emergency. Standing on the chancel steps he shouted so as to be heard in the choir loft at the other end of the building: "The organist will please give us a little music to while away the time." Even the mourners smiled.

A Lawyer's Opinion.

One in the long roll of celebrities who have lived and died in the good old town of Winthrop was a country lawyer and a justice of the peace, known as 'Squire Howe, who flourished three-quarters of a century ago. Lawyers of his class in those days took their pay in work. So, when a man came to him one day and said, "'Squire, I want you to tell me how small an amount a man can sue for?" Howe told him to work half a day in his field and he would answer the question.

The man performed a half-day's work, and asked the lawyer for his answer.

"You want to know how small an amount you can sue for, do you?" repeated Howe.

"Yes, sir."

"Well, sir, you can sue for nothing at all, and recover the same amount.—*Lewiston (Me.) Journal.*

DO NOT be too emphatic in the expression of your opinions, my son. I once heard your mother speak of the Bliggses as the scum of the earth. Since then the "scum" has risen, as it always does, first or last, and will have nothing to do with your mother or me. —*Boston Transcript.*

TEUTONIC CUPIDITY.

Germany Seizes Upon the Samoan Islands and Annexes Them to Her Empire.

Arbitary Action of Bismarck's Consul—American and British Consuls Protest.

[London dispatch.]

Intelligence has been received here that Germany has seized the Islands of Samoa in the Pacific Ocean. The King and his chiefs were insulted, and finally fled, A force of marines were landed from the German war ship Albatross. The German Consul then hauled down the Samoan flag and ran up the German colors in its stead. The Samoans threaten to make war on the Germans. The American and British Consuls protested against the action of the Germans.

In February, 1885, the announcement was made that Germany had annexed these islands, and that its action was in pursuance of a secret agreement between the Governments of Germany and England. The officials at the Colonial Office in London said that they believed that the agitation of the Australians was only temporary, and that there was a growing feeling both in Australia and England that Germany would be a good neighbor, and that it was wise to give Germany an interest in the Pacific Islands to offset the aggressions of France. Strangely enough the dispatch announcing the annexation said that Germany's proceedings were "despite the protests of the English and American Consuls."

This seizure touches England more nearly than any other power, because the Samoans are distant only 400 miles from the British Fiji Islands, and contain two of the safest and best harbors in the Pacific. The islands are nine in number, have an area of about 1,400 square miles, and a population of nearly 50,000. The largest island is Upolu; area, 335 square miles; population, 17,000. On this island is Apia, the capital of the group, residence of the King and foreign consuls, and principal commercial town in the kingdom. The soil is rich and the surface densely wooded. The products comprise cocoanut-oil, arrowroot, cotton, castor beans, ginger, coffee, tortoise shell, and vegetables. The commerce of the island is mostly controlled by a single Hamburg house, and the protection of that solitary German trading establishment furnishes to the Berlin island-grabber a pretext for the theft of a whole Polynesian kingdom. The inhabitants are superior in bodily and mental endowments to those of other parts of Polynesia. They are Christians and mostly Presbyterians. The country has been under the protection of the United States.

SILVER IN THE SENATE.

Mr. Pugh, of Alabama, Speaks in Favor of the Dollar of the Daddies.

[Associated Press Report.]

Mr. Pugh called up Mr. Beck's silver resolution, and addressed the Senate on it. With the aid of all the learning in the world, Mr. Pugh said, the greatest statesmen in the world were still grappling with the money question at precisely the same point at which they began to grapple with it. So far as the United States were concerned, there had never been a time when our paper and metallic currency had been so sound and healthy as it was to-day. This condition of affairs, and the premium on our bonds constituted a grim satire on the prophecies of the opponents of the legislation hitherto enacted by Congress on the money question. Nothing more was to be desired, Mr. Pugh thought, than that the banks, bankers and Federal Treasury should stand aside and allow the Gresham law to have full and free operation on our silver currency. He had much confidence in the practical ideas, sound judgment, and integrity of President Cleveland and his devotion to constitutional principles. But many Democrats would differ with the President on the money question and on details affecting the tariff. These questions were so far-reaching and complicated in their operation as not to be capable of a final solution satisfactory to all honest inquirers. He (Mr. Pugh) had given the President's message much consideration, but was constrained to differ with him in regard to money.

Mr. Pugh quoted figures from the New York Clearing House to show that only about 3½ per cent. of the clearing house transactions were represented by cash, the remainder being made up principally by checks. Congress was confronted, he said, with an official announcement that our business relations had reached a crisis in which we must suspend the coinage of silver if we would secure an international ratio between gold and silver. The real point involved, Mr. Pugh believed, not the suspension, but the total stoppage of silver coinage, and if silver coinage were suspended now, it would be a blow that would directly and speedily tend to the consummation of an organized conspiracy of capitalists to secure absolute control of our currency and the regulation of the volume and consequent purchasing power. Mr. Pugh believed he spoke for the Southern people when he said that three-fourths of them would to-day, if opportunity were given, vote against the proposition to suspend silver coinage. The petitions that came to Congress favoring suspension were all on printed blanks, and signed mainly by bankers.

Mr. Pugh criticised the arguments of the Secretary of the Treasury and of the President. He inquired whether we were to take the mere diction of the President on this matter, and insisted that the executive officers were under obligation to enforce the laws of Congress. Why had those laws been hourly violated? Had Congress abdicated its powers to the Executive Department of the Government? The national banks which were fiscal agents of the Government, should not, Mr. Pugh thought, have been allowed to become members of a clearing house that discredited the silver certificates of the Government. The national banks had evaded the law of Congress by agreeing that they would not offer silver certificates to the clearing houses, and, therefore, none had been actually refused by the clearing house. A New York newspaper, he said, had squarely identified the invasion.

THE Czar of Russia derives an income of $10,000,000 from his personal estate.

THE Australian harvest is over. Ninety thousand tons of wheat will be available for export.

IN New York City within the last twenty years there have been thirty-nine deaths from hydrophobia.

MR. MATTHEW ARNOLD has been spending some weeks in Berlin, studying the educational system of Germany.

WILLIAM DICKEY, the "Father of the House" in the Maine Legislature, was a member of the same body forty-four years ago.

CONGRESSIONAL TALK.

Interesting Debate in the House on the Hoar Bill Passed by the Senate.

The Silver Question in the Senate—Messrs. Brown and Maxey Favor Coinage.

Presidential Succession.

Mr. Caldwell, of Tennessee, called up the Hoar Presidential-succession bill in the House, and stated that the committee, in reporting this measure, had not dealt with indifference or disrespect with other propositions before it. There were many measures proposed that would more properly meet all possible or imaginary exigencies than the one now reported, but they all required a constitutional amendment before they could become laws, and a constitutional amendment involved a delay which would ill accord with the reasonable anxiety which the great body of the people felt. There were many exigencies which the pending measure did not cover, but the present exigency it completely covered. It was a temporary bridge thrown across a chasm in order to meet public demand, and would be followed in due time by an enduring structure over which a long line of Republican-Democratic Presidents might march in unbroken succession. Mr. Cooper, of Ohio, who prepared the minority report, protested against the general principle of the bill—against the idea of vesting in the person who occupied the Presidential chair the power to perpetuate the succession, by naming his successor. He was profoundly doubtful of the constitutionality of a provision which would vest the Presidency upon a man appointed by an outgoing administration. He believed it to be in violation, not only of the spirit and letter of the Constitution, but of the spirit out of which the Constitution rose; and was unwise legislation, because it tended to widen the space between the President and the people. If there were defects in the present law they should be remedied by carefully considered legislation. What was worth while for the American Congress to do, was worth doing well. He could see no exigency which required red-hot haste in passing this measure.

Mr. Eden, of Illinois, defended the bill against adverse criticism, and pointed out wherein it was an improvement over the existing law. The present measure would preserve the country from anarchy in cases of trouble arising in the matter of the Presidential succession.

Mr. McKinley, of Ohio, gave notice of a substitute which he would offer for the bill. This substitute preserves the law of 1792, with the addition of a provision that for the purpose of having a Speaker of the House of Representatives continually in office, Congress shall convene on the 4th of March next succeeding the elections or representatives or Congress, and whenever a vacancy exists either in the office of President pro tem of the Senate or the Speaker of the House the President shall convene the House in which the vacancy exists for the purpose of electing a presiding officer.

Mr. Peters, of Kansas, regarded the pending measure as unconstitutional, inexpedient, and impotent. But for these faults it was a pretty fair bill. He asserted that Congress had no power to enact a law which violated the intent of the Constitution, and which in effect declared an appointive officer should act as President. It was a flagrant usurpation of the power vested in the people. The best measure on the subject, in his opinion, was the bill introduced in 1867 providing for the meeting of Congress on the 4th of March each alternate year. That would amply provide against any break in the line of succession.

Mr. Seney, of Ohio, believed that the Presidential succession under existing law was at best doubtful and uncertain. He earnestly advocated the passage of the pending measure, maintaining that it would remove many dangers from the path of the Presidential succession.

Mr. Rowell, of Illinois, characterized the bill as a crude one, and suggested that if the presiding officer of the Senate was of the same party as the Executive there would not be the haste to amend a law which had stood for ninety-four years. The strongest objection to the bill, in his opinion, was that it permitted the party in power to perpetuate that power for an indefinite number of years, as admitted by the gentleman from Tennessee (Mr. Caldwell). Never before had the American people been presented with such a temptation to crime, such a temptation to anarchy, such a temptation to revolution.

The Dollar of the Fathers.

In the Senate Mr. Brown called up Mr. Beck's silver resolution and addressed the Senate on it. The officers of the Treasury, he said, should treat all public creditors alike; if they paid the bondholders in gold alone, they should pay the laborer in gold alone. As to the accumulation of silver dollars in the Treasury, Mr. Brown insisted that it was the duty of the Secretary of the Treasury to pay them out to the public creditors whenever anything was due, and if that did not dispose of them, he should call in enough bonds on which the people are paying interest to absorb the silver dollars, and so stop the interest payments. If the public creditors were paid 50,000,000 or 40,000,000 of silver dollars their endeavor would be to keep up the value of silver; if paid in gold alone their endeavor would be to depreciate the value of silver—to make it represent less property. If it were said that it was not honest to pay them in silver, on the ground that the silver dollar was not an honest dollar, Mr. Brown would reply that it was always honest to pay a debt in the very currency which the creditor, by his contract, had agreed to take. The creditors had secured several successive changes in the contract, and the contract as it now stands, was that the bondholders should be paid in gold dollars or silver dollars, at the convenience of the Treasury. Though they had thus agreed to take payment in either gold or silver, they were being paid in gold alone, while everybody else was paid in silver. This was neither fair dealing nor common honesty. Mr. Brown advocated the issuance of silver certificates to represent the silver in the Treasury.—Every surplus gold and silver dollar, he said, not part of the necessary Treasury reserve, should be put into circulation by a gold or silver certificate. Instead of having too much much silver coin, business would be much improved if we had more of it in circulation in the form of paper certificates. If the national banks attempt to practically demonetize silver, said Mr. Brown in conclusion, and if the officials who now represent the people in the different departments of the Government will not take the matter in hand, then the people, at their recurring elections, should take it in hand and fill all the departments of Government with men who will apply the corrective and forfeit the charters of such banks as abuse their privileges.

Mr. Maxey followed on the same subject. He said the raid on silver was a European raid, and if successful would inflict incalculable injury on the United States. The bugbear of silver, so terrifying to the European moneychangers, had no terror for the American people. The people of the South were not grievously burdened with silver or any other money, but if they should by chance find themselves hampered by a great weight of silver they could exchange it for paper certificates, which, when based on coin, dollar-for-dollar, were better than coin for active use. Mr. Maxey expressed himself as utterly opposed to an irredeemable paper currency, and declared a fluctuating currency inconsistent with healthy trade, while a sound currency, based on the precious metals and convertible into coin, was a blessing to civilization. The silver advocates, he contended, repelled the imputation that they wanted to take any advantage of their creditors by paying a dollar debt with an 80-cent dollar. A fouler lie had never been uttered against a brave and industrious people. The people knew that the fall of silver was the result of a conspiracy of combined capital to destroy silver as a money metal; and the gamblers were but reaping the fruits of their own folly. The suspension of silver coinage was but another name for the total stoppage of the coinage, and such suspension or stoppage would be fraught with most serious consequences to the people. What we needed in our dealings with the bondholders, Mr. Maxey insisted, was a strong, vigorous enforcement of the contract made with them.

MISS CLEVELAND always speaks of her brother as "the President."

ALPHONSE DAUDET is getting ready to write a life of Napoleon Bonaparte.

THE Bar Association of New York recommend to the Legislature of that State the passage of a marriage-license law.

WILLIAM MCCOY died at Nashville, Tenn., at the age of 105 years. His wife survives him, at the age of 99 years.

DANBURY, Conn., makes one-fourth of all the hats worn in the United States. It turns out hourly on an average 1,343 hats.

PRINCE BISMARCK is the first Protestant that has ever received the decoration of the Order of Christ. The badge is worth £600.

The Avalanche
PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY
AT
GRAYLING, MICHIGAN,
BY
O. PALMER,
Editor and Proprietor.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.
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For six months.....75
For three months.....40

MICHIGAN AFFAIRS.

—The Holly depot will be open for travelers the 1st of February.

—Frank Taggart, of Adrian, is patentee of an automatic car-coupler.

—Bay City thinks that a grand new opera house is almost in sight of her.

—William A. Belcher camp, Sons of Veterans, is a new order at Leslie.

—Jerry Boynton's South Bend Railway is nine miles long "and paying," says the irrepressible.

—The new Evangelical Church at South Rockwood was dedicated by Bishop Dubs, of Cleveland.

—A sanitary convention will be held at Howell, March 3 and 4, under the auspices of the State Board of Health.

—E. G. Hunt's chicken-picking house at Mason has been totally destroyed by fire. This is Mr. Hunt's second loss by fire in a short time.

—The crossing war at Howell led to a suit by the manager of the Detroit Road against the Toledo Company for $50,000 damages to tracks and wires.

—The *Revolver* is a new Michigan publication devoted to the interests of skating rinks. It make some noise, but will do less damage than the rinks.

—Sheep-killing dogs have done such good execution in the Township of Frenchtown, Monroe County, that the dog tax will not nearly pay the claims already filed for losses.

—William Stevans, of Detroit, who cut the throat of his fiancee, Miss Duckwitz, was convicted of murder and sentenced to life imprisonment, and in ten minutes was on board a train for Jackson.

—The body of John Davis, unmarried, was found the other day in the woods near Hobart. He complained of illness, and started for the camp for medical treatment. It is supposed he was overcome on the way and frozen.

—If the first issue of the Lansing *State Republican* is a sample of what is to follow a very commendable paper will be offered. The typographical appearance is pleasing, and the whole paper makes a very good impression. Besides that, the *Republican* "got there" in good shape on the big news in its own field.

—J. B. Corliss, attorney for Rev. Fr. Kolasinski, has prepared an appeal in the St. Albert's Church case, which is to be at once forwarded to Rome. It denies all charges made before Bishop Borgess against Fr. Kolasinski, and charges that the Bishop violated the canon laws in deposing Kolasinski before giving him a hearing.

—A fine legal twist will give the Chicago lawyers a "whack" at the Newberry estate. Julia Newberry, daughter of Walter, inherited $120,000, which she left to her mother on condition of her mother's bequeathing it to some charitable institution for women. Mrs. Newberry preferred inheriting the money as heir to her daughter instead of taking it under the will, and refrained from leaving it to any charitable institution. The Chicago Hospital for Women and Children has begun suit for the possession of this money, on the ground that it is the kind of institution described.—*Free Press.*

—A. L. Williams, who has just died at Owosso, at the age of 78 years, was a son of Oliver Williams, who came to Detroit in 1805 as a lake fur trader. The senior Williams was captured by the British at Fort Mackinac in the war of 1812. At the close of that war he removed his family from Concord, Mass., to Detroit, and resided at the corner of Jefferson avenue and Bates street until 1819. He then removed to Silver Lake, Oakland County. He had a large family, all of whom were well-known pioneers of Michigan. The deceased, with his brother, B. O. Williams, founded Owosso in 1822. It has been their home ever since, although in the meantime A. L. Williams visited many parts of the world. Gardner Williams, another brother, resided at East Saginaw, of which city he was the first Mayor. E. S. Williams, another brother, now lives in Flint. A sister is the wife of the pioneer proprietor of the Hodges House, at Pontiac. —*Free Press.*

—Don M. Dickinson, the Michigan Democratic politician, is the subject of a hat story, says the New York *Tribune*. He was in this city about a month ago with I. M. Weston, of Grand Rapids. They had a room together at the Hoffman House. When they separated Dickinson started for Washington and Weston remained here for a day and then went back to Michigan. Just before he went away Weston found in the room a hat-box and silk hat belonging to Dickinson. Thinking that it had been left behind by mistake, he took it with him. When he left home a week ago to come East with Mr. Dickinson he brought the hat with him. At Detroit he found that Dickinson had started without waiting for him. When he reached New York Dickinson had started for Washington. In the capital they were so busy getting appointments that he forgot all about the hat until they got back to the Hoffman House, in this city, Saturday last. He had faithfully carried it around all this time. When he came to mention the fact that he had the hat, Dickinson's face was a picture, which his reply explained: "That hat," said he. "Why, I have been trying for months to throw that hat away. I left it here in the Hoffman House, thinking that would surely effect my purpose." Weston presented the hat to the porter.

—Miss T. A. Strumbli, of Rollin, answered a personal advertisement for correspondence with a wealthy and handsome young man of Hartsville, N. Y., named George Benjamin, and went thither to be married to him. One glance at the fellow was enough, and she returned by the first train.

—Hannaford J. Smith, Treasurer of Glade Township, Kalkaska County, skipped with $3,000 taxes he had just collected. There is no clew to his whereabouts.

The Avalanche.

O. PALMER, EDITOR & PROPRIETOR.

THURSDAY, JANUARY 21, 1886.

Entered at the Post Office at Grayling Mich., as second-class matter.

POLITICAL AND MISCELLANEOUS.

A fire occured at Bay City, Sunday night, which destroyed the Opera House, and the Post Office. Loss about $60,000, mostly covered by insurance.

The *Detroit Journal* is booming the *Lansing Republican*, at the expense of the Detroit Tribune. Both are good papers, but the one published in Lansing does not interfere with the Journal so much as the other, which accounts for the milk in the cocoanut.

The President is credited with saying to a republican senator: "I am led to believe that the majority of your body intend to insist that I shall give my reasons for suspending an office-holder at the time I nominate his successor. I want to inform you that I will do nothing of the kind.

The *Detroit Journal*, says; "C. P. Sweet, editor of the Kalkaska Kalkaskan, recently married Miss Irene Foster, of Keeler, and the Bangor Advance thoughtlessly declares that the fair bride made many friends in that village when she taught there 25 years ago."

We would call especial attention to the prospectus of the *Detroit Tribune* in this week's paper. Outside of the County paper, it is one that all republicans in Michigan should patronize. It has no uncertain sound, and does not have the least trace of mugwumpery. Its news columns are well filled, and its editorals well written and thoroughly reliable.

The Second National bank vault at Bay City was opened Monday afternoon, and everything found intact. The bank did business all day in rooms formerly occupied by it before locating in the Westover block, which burned Sunday night. Mail matters was distributed as usual, although everything in the postoffice was destroyed by Sunday night's fire.

Owosso is agitated over the sudden departure to parts unreported of C. E. Hershey, cashier of the First National bank and a prominent citizen. He is said to have taken considerable ready money and to have given quit claim deeds to 600 acres of valuable farm property and all his city property, except the homestead, to Jos. Hershey, of New York. The homestead was deeded to his little daughter —*Det. Journal.*

The Superintendents of the Poor, for Crawford County, expended during last quarter, for supplies for the indigent, but $55,51. which shows a better state of affairs than we imagined. If the Board of Supervisors would carry on their portion of the business of the County in as economical a manner, there would not be so much complaint of high taxes. They show economy in but one thing, and that is in cheese—paring the bills of every one but their own. Extra sessions and committee work for which there is no call, make large inroads into the allowance for contingent expenses.

No crime has rankled in the democratic breast so deeply as "nepotism." Its denunciation was breathed from every democratic platform, pervaded every campaign, and was howled incessantly from democratic lungs. But they get used to it, and like "all the world and the rest of mankind" a fellow feeling and an opportunity makes them wonderous kind. The president succumbed to a brother-in-law, then Bayard and Garland, and Lamar, and Vest, and then comes Michigan's incomparable Eldridge with his son as clerk of the committee on pensions. There is no particular harm perhaps in these things, if the appointees are fit and proper as most likely they are, but the noisy manner and virtuous indignation with which these same democratic lepers have heretofore denounced such "favoritism" attracts attention and causes comment and a smile.—*B. C. Tribune.*

Patents Granted.

Patents granted to citizens of Michigan on Jan. 5. 1886, and reported expressively for the AVALANCHE by C. A. Snow & Co. Patent lawyers, Opp. U. S. Patent office, Washington, D. C.

A. W. Annis, Lapeer, sleigh runner.
H. D. Cushman, Three Rivers, Inhaler.
J. H. Ferguson, Battle Run, Dumping Wagon.
M. Garland, Bay City, Double & gang edger.
F. Lauhoff, Detroit, Roller mill.
S. A. Parks, Bay City, Saw tooth swaging device.
S. W. Parsons, Ypsilanti, Washing Machine.
P. Walker, Lawton, Fanning mill hopper.
I. J Saunders, Union City, Button fastener.
E. Strong, Kalamazoo, Feed regulator for roller mills.
S. A. Plummer, West Bay City, Piston Rod packing.

WASHINGTON LETTER.

[From Our Regular Correspondent.]

WASHINGTON, Jan., 11, '86.

EDITOR AVALANCHE:—Since its holiday vacation, Congress has been in session a week, and the Senate has been at work. Silver, Woman Suffrage, and Polygamous Utah have been prominent features in its discussions. Mormonism is doomed so far as the Senate is concerned, the Edmunds anti-polygamy bill having passed the body by a majority of thirty-one. The measure is a crushing blow at the Salt Lake Hierarchy. It places all temporal affairs of the Mormons in the hands of fourteen trustees, and makes the church funds unavailable for immigration.

The delegate from Utah, Mr. Caine, sat on a sofa in the Senate chamber while his territory was under Senatorial fire, listening eagerly to all that was said. When the final vote commenced he straightened up and grew straighter and straighter as it became more evident that the bill would carry. He looked very unhappy over the result, and when asked what the mormon people would think, he said with a sigh, "Oh, they are used to it now."

During the week Senator Edmunds has displayed some of his old-time formidableness in the Senate. He was aroused by opposition to his anti-polygamy bill. Secretary Teller, of Colorado, conservative in regard to the Mormons. He thinks the evil in Utah should be treated with a velvety hand, and that the government is persecuting the Mormons. Senator Van Wyck, of Nebraska, pictured the extravagance of the present Utah commission in a ludicrous way that greatly amused the galleries. About this time Senator Gray, of Delaware, the successor of Secretary Bayard was to make his maiden speech, and Senator Edmunds was asked to retire Polygamy for the day in favor of the silver question. The Senator from Vermont wanted his Utah bill "sat out" and brought to a vote. Besides he had said these "financial dissertions" which the democratic Senators were pressing to the front for publication, to the exclusion of business, were untimely, inasmuch as there was no financial measure before the Senate at present. He yielded to the debutant however, saying it was so important for new Senators to make their first speeches that they should not be thwarted by anything but the falling of the walls. After this ungracious introduction Mr. Gray read a speech in favor of suspension of coinage in which he used the current arguments. He was followed by Senator McPherson, of New Jersey, who is on the same side of silver. The latter had been supplied with information from the Treasury Department, and his speech was more interesting from the fresh facts it contained.

Woman Suffrage is not popular in the Senate. The gallant band who recorded themselves in favor of it by voting against that provision of the Edmunds bill depriving the women of Utah of that privilege numbered only eleven, while thirty seven hard, cruel Senators said yes, take it from them. Senator Edmunds declared he would vote to grant the right of suffrage to women whenever he thought that a majority of the women of the United States wanted it. At present he thinks they do not want it, and he believes that their wishes should govern the matter.

The House has received and heard the titles read of hundreds of new bills, and Members have learned where they are to work on the standing committees. There were many disappointments and surprises, of course. In the distribution of honors, the South received twenty-one Chairmanships, the West fifteen and the East seven. As was expected the Committees that are to deal with the tariff and coinage reflect Western views, and the House may be said to be organized on a Southern and Western basis.

If nothing is done in the House again this session, dilatory statesmen will not have the "old rules" to blame for it. Some of them will regret this, for, bad as the old ways were, they served one useful purpose in being a convenient scape goat of Congressional laziness.

At the close of the last five Congresses there have never been less than two hundred Senate bills lying on the Speaker's table. It was probably due to this fact that Senator Hoar, of Massachusetts, has just introduced a bill for longer sessions of Congress. He mentioned in presenting the measure that the business of the country was increasing so fast as to necessitate more work from Congress. For years the Senate has been the business end of the Capitol. It has piled up work for the House while the latter has wrangled over "points of order" and "precedence of business."

A woman in Muskegon county is the proud and happy mother of triplets, and has written to Gov. Alger asking if the state gives a pension or bounty for that kind of domestic products. The governor's private secretary has been compelled to answer that so far as the commonwealth is concerned, triplets are not worth any more than the old fashioned kind of babies that come into the world one at a time. Another state official adds that triplets are considered harmless and scalp bounties are confined to chipmunks.—*Ex.*

Subscribe for the AVALANCHE.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE BOARD OF SUPERVISORS, CRAWFORD CO. MICH.

ADJOURNED SESSION, JAN. 11, '86.

Board met pursuant to adjournment. T. E. Hastings in the chair. Roll called. Quorum present.

Whereupon on motion of Supervisor Willett, the Board adjourned until 9 o'clock to-morrow morning, to give the Committee on Settlement time to complete their report.

MORNING SESSION, JAN. 12th.

Board met pursuant to adjournment. T. E. Hastings in the Chair. Roll called. Quorum present. Minutes of yesterday's session read and and approved.

Supervisor F. P. Richardson gave notice that he would to morrow at 10 o'clock, move a final adjournment.

Moved by Supervisor Willett that we now adjourn until to-morrow morning at 9 o'clock, to give the Committee on Settlement time to complete their report.

Motion prevailed.

AFTERNOON SESSION, JAN 12.

Board met pursuant to adjournment. T. E. Hastings in the Chair. Roll called. Quorum present.

Moved by Supervisor Finn that we now adjourn until 9 o'clock to-morrow morning, to give the Committee on Settlement further time to complete their report.

Motion prevailed.

MORNING SESSION, JAN. 13th.

Board met pursuant to adjournment. T. E. Hastings in the Chair. Roll called, quorum present. Minutes of yesterday's session read and approved.

All bills read as a standing rule was referred to Committee on Claims and Accounts.

The Special Committee appointed to settle with the County Treasurer, submitted the following report, which was upon motion of Supervisor Finn accepted and adopted:

To the Honorable Board of Supervisors, of Crawford County, now in session, Your Committee on settlement with the Treasurer, would most respectfully report that they have settled the first quarter ending Dec. 21, 1884, as follows:

1884 Co. TREAS'R.		CR.	DR.
Oct. 1, To bal. on hand		9,460 59	
Dec 31, To taxes coll.		2,452 66	
" " Rec. fr A G		3,899 75	
" " Lib Fund		10 00	
" " "		5 00	
" Ins't. "		6 50	
By pd. con. orders,	3,744 01		
" Jur.	4 40		
" Poor "	217 45		
By balance,	11,838 64		
		15,834 50	15,834 50
To bal. forwarded		11,838 64	

CONTINGENT FUND.

Oct. 1, '84		
By bal on hand.	7,982 82	
" tax coll. by A. G.	1,192 82	
" " County	494 68	
" " State	142 18	
" amt. pd. tp. rfd.	816 49	
" ch bk tx Map For	7 50	
To charged town'ps.		687 58
To orders & receipts,		3,091 49
" balance		6,861 42
	10,640 49	10,640 49
By balance for'd.	6,861 42	

POOR FUND.

Oct 1, '84. By bal.	396 06	
To orders paid,		217 45
Balance	396 06	396 06
Dec. 31, by balance	178 61	

LIBRARY FUND.

Oct 1, '84, by bal.	30 00	
" 22, by cash,	15 00	
Balance	45 00	

INSTITUTE FUND.

Oct. 1, '84. By bal.	56 50	
By cash,	6 50	
Dec. 31, Balance	63 00	

BUILDING FUND.

Oct. 31, '84 By bal.	281 81	
Dec. 31, Balance,	281 81	

TOWNSHIP OF BALL.

Oct. 1, '84, By bal.	12 12	
By 1882 tax collected	17 04	
" 1883 tax collected	11 09	
" 1882 tax col. A G	16 35	
" 1883 "	70 24	
Nov. 11 To cash Tr.		12 12
Dec. 31, Balance		114 72
Dec. 31, By balance	126 84	126 84
Balance	114 72	

TOWNSHIP OF SOUTH BRANCH.

Oct. 1. '84 To balance		21 46
By '82 tax coll,	496 85	
" '83 "	394 82	
" '82 " A.G.	14 20	
" '83 " "	63 54	
Dec. 31, To balance		947 95
	969 41	969 41
By balance,	947 95	

TOWNSHIP OF CENTER PLAINS.

Oct. 1. '84, To bal.		87 90
By '82 tax collected	22 20	
" '83 " "	80 85	
" '82 tax coll A.G.	4 80	
" '83 " "	471 10	
Dec. 31, By balance,		491 05
	578 95	578 95
Dec. 31, By balance	491 05	

TOWNSHIP OF BEAVER CREEK.

Oct 1, '84. By bal.	186 39	
By '83 tax coll.	510 15	
" '83 " A. G.	104 08	
Nov 3, To cash Tr.		186 39
Dec 31, To balance		614 23
	800 62	800 62
Dec. 31, By balance	614 23	

TOWNSHIP OF GRAYLING.

Oct 1, '81, By bal.	36 89	
By '82 tax coll.	3 53	
" '83 "	156 91	
" '82 " A. G.	3 96	
" '83 " "	805 21	
To ch. back tax A. G,		1 2[illegible]
" bal.		1005 1[illegible]
	1,006 41	1,006 41
Dec. 31, By bal.	1,005 19	

TOWNSHIP OF GROVE.

Oct. '84, To bal.		29 81
By '82 tax coll.	32 26	
" '83 "	69 86	
" '82 " A. G.	19 18	
" '83 " "	280 46	
Dec. 31, To bal.		371 95
	401 76	401 76
Dec. 31, By balance	371 95	

TOWNSHIP OF MAPLE FORREST.

Dec. 31, '84. By bal.	342 74	
By tax A. G.	481 24	
Nov. 5, To cash Tr.		342 74
" To tax ref'd.		10 29
" " ch. back A. G.		7 50
Bal. forwarded.		463 48
	823 98	823 98
Dec. 31, By balance,	463 48	

TOWNSHIP OF FREDERIC.

Oct. 1. '84, By bal.	136 07	
By tax coll.	22 84	
" " A. G.	377 37	
Nov. 5, To cash Tr.		136 07
To balance		400 21
	536 28	536 28
Dec. 31, By balance	400 21	

The above settlement with the County Treasurer agrees with the Books and vouchers, except 50 cents in the contingent fund in favor of the County Treasurer. We find that the Treasurer has recharged himself with $45,14 from the preceding quarter, crediting to the different funds as follows:

To the State	$ 2,08
Contingent fund	9,41
Grayling township	30,83
Frederic township	2,82

Grayling, Jan. 7th 1886.

W. C. JOHNSON, F. L. HANKINSON, IRA H. RICHARDSON, } COM.

The committee on settlement reported further as follows: which was upon motion of Supervisor F. P. Richardson, accepted and the committee discharged.

To the Honorable Board of Supervisors of Crawford County, now in session. Your committee on settlement with the County Treasurer have examined his receipts and vouchers and found them as follows:

Rec'd from Ex-Treasurer	$ 9,320 52
" other sources	16,744 09
Total receipts	$ 16,064 61
Expenses	18,569 26
Bal. on hand Oct. 1, '85	$ 7,495 35

All of which we would most respectfully report,

W. C. JOHNSON, FRANK HANKINSON, IRA H. RICHARDSON, } COM.

(CONCLUDED NEXT WEEK.)

Shoriff Sale.

NOTICE is hereby given that by virtue of a writ of Fi Fa issued out of the circuit court for the County of Crawford, in favor of School District No. 2, of South Branch Township, in said county, against the goods and chattels and Real Estate of Clark Scott in said county to me directed and delivered, I did on the 31st day of December, levy upon and take all the right, title and interest of the said Clark Scott in and to the following described Real Estate, situated in the County of Crawford, state of Michigan to wit: S ½ of N E ¼, Sec. 35 T 25 N R 4 West. All of which I shall expose for sale at Public Auction or vendue to the highest bidder at the front door of the Court House in the village of Grayling in said county, that being the place of holding the Circuit Court for said County of Crawford on the 12th day of March next at 2 o'clock p. m. the afternoon.

Dated this 6th day of January A D 1886.

MAIN J. CONSINE, Att'y for Plaintiff. JOHN F. HUM, Sheriff.

Jan. 7 w6 pf $5,00

The Avalanche.

J. C. HANSON, Local Editor.

THURSDAY, JANUARY 21, 1886.

LOCAL ITEMS.

Salling, Hanson & Co's. Price List.

[Corrected Weekly.]

Oats No. 2 white, per bushel, 40 cents.
Hay, No timothy, per ton, $10 00.
Straw, per ton, $12 00.
Raw feed, per ton, 25 00.
Bran, per ton, 18 00.
May flour, roller patent, per barrel, 6 00.
May flour, roller mills, per barrel, 5.75
Air Roller Process, per barrel, 5.25.
Excelsior, new brand, per barrel, 5.00.
Buckwheat Flour, per hundred pounds $3.50
Extra Mess beef, per barrel 11 00.
Mess pork, per barrel, 17 00 new
Refined lard, per pound, 9 cents,
Ham, sugar cured, per pound, 14 cents.
Breakfast bacon, per pound, 13 cents.
Mince meat, per pound 10 cents
Clear pork, sides per pound, 9 cents,
Mess pork, per pound, 6 cents.
Extra mess beef, per pound, 6 cents.
Dried Beef, per pound 14 cents.
Butterine, per pound 16 cents,
Choice dairy butter, per pound, 20
Fresh eggs, per dozen, 16 cents.
O. G. Java, ground, per pound, 32 to 38 cents.
Mocha, ground, per pound, 38 cents.
Flint's Golden Rio, per pound 25 cents.
Flint's Acacaba Rio, per pound, 22 cents.
Teas, green, per pound, 20 to 50 cents.
Sugar, yellow, per pound 7 cents.
Sugar, Extra C, per pound, 7½ cents.
Sugar, granulated, per pound, 8 1-2 cents,
Sugar, cut loaf, per pound, 10 cents.
Sugar, powdered, per pound, 11 cents,
Oil, water white, per gallon, 20 cents.
Potatoes, per bushel new, 45 cents.
Beans, hand picked, per bushel, 2 25,
Peas, green, per bushel 2 00,
Syrup, maple, per gallon, 1 00,
N. O. molasses, per gallon, 65 cents.
Molasses, per gallon, 35 cents.

Advertise in the AVALANCHE.

Phil Hummel of Grayling was in town during the week.—*Ros. News.*

Pay for the AVALANCHE.

Joe Wolcott Post, G. A. R., was organized at Freeport, Jan. 14.

Call and examine the Racine Fanning Mill, for sale by O. Palmer.

Henry Bates is now working for E. D. King, at his Au Sable camp.

Wood wanted on subscription at this office.

Miss Collins has returned from her visit to Fredericville.

For Job Work of all kinds call at the AVALANCHE office.

BORN—On the 14th inst., to Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Charron, a daughter.

We will furnish the Michigan Horticulturist and the AVALANCHE for $2,00 per year.

M. J. Connine, Esq., went to Bay City, last Monday, on legal affairs, and returned yesterday.

Mrs. Henry Bates, who has been sick for a short time is recovering rapidly.

We will furnish our subscribers with the Century for $3,50, and St. Nicholas for $2,50.

Inquire of O. J. Bell, if you want a desirable village lot. He will give bargains that will astonish the nation.

J. M. Yater had a leg terribly crushed while sawing off the top of a tree in Roscommon County, on the 13th inst.

Snow 16 to 18 inches deep, and more falling, but our winter is of the mildest description.

Alfred Oxley, late of the Grayling Eating House, has taken the place of Chris. Haller, at the Grayling House.

BORN—On the 14th inst. to Mr. and Mrs. Andrew Peterson, a son. All doing well.

There are but three patients in the hospital at present, and they will receive their discharges soon.

To all our subscribers who pay up their subscription one year in advance, we will furnish the AMERICAN FARMER, *free.*

Mrs Doyle and children, returned last Saturday, from a visit to friends at Kalamazoo.

If you wish to subscribe for Godey's, Delineator, Demorests', or any other magazine, at club rates, call at the AVALANCHE OFFICE.

All bulls and blunders in the proceedings of the Board of Supervisors can now be credited where they belong. We are tired of making corrections for which we neither receive credit or pay.

Shoppenagon is engaged in writing up a "History of the Indians," and has engaged Congressman Fisher to have it copyrighted.

Do not fail to read our offer of the AMERICAN FARMER *free* to all of our subscribers who pay their subscription in advance.

Mrs. F. L. Hadley returned from her visit to friends in Southern Michigan, one day last week.

Remember the AVALANCHE office can now furnish you with job work of all sorts, competing with any office in the state for quality or price of work.

Horses are cheap now in Grayling. One was sold last Monday for eight cords of wood.

We will furnish our subscribers with the *Detroit Daily Journal* in connection with the AVALANCHE for $4.50 per year. The subscription of the Journal alone, is $5.00 per year.

F. F. Thatcher, County Physician, who was seriously indisposed for a few days, is now better and is attending to business, as will be seen from reports in our local column.

J. M. Finn, Grayling's efficient postmaster, has moved the office into the Hempstead building, where he will run it in connection with his Furniture Emporium.

Andrew Marsh's little child swallowed a wooden tooth-pick, one day last week, and is said to be suffering considerably therefrom.

Trains were delayed on Monday from both North and South, from 30 minutes to an hour, by deep snow.

Mrs. Cameron of Fredericville, who has been sick for some time, is gradually improving.

Mrs. C. H. Wheeler and daughter, of Detroit, are visiting her parents, Mr. and Mrs. J. L. Wild, of the Grayling House.

The Circuit Court for Roscommon County, has been adjourned by Judge Fallas to March 1st.

There was a dancing party given at Fredericville on Tuesday Evening, and several Graylingites attended and had a good time.

O. Raymond has placed another large mirror in his Barber Shop, and customers can admire their handsome phizzes when seated in either chair.

The Grayling Orchestra will give a Masquerade Ball on the Evening of February 22d. Washington's birthday.

Mr. and Mrs. J. K. Bates left on Tuesday night for New York state for a short visit. They will be absent some three or four weeks.

Mrs. Dr. W. H. Niles of Oscoda county, made her sister, Mrs. O. Palmer, a short visit, arriving Saturday and leaving on Monday.

Dr. F. F. Thatcher was awarded the contract for attending the indigent of Crawford County for the ensuing year at $100,00.

Revival services are still being held at the M. E. Church, every evening, but with what success we have not been informed. There is plenty of good material to work on.

Miss Addie L. Richardson will open a Photograph Gallery, in Grayling, at Paisley's old stand, on Wednesday or Thursday of next week. All work done at reasonable prices.

Arrangements are being carried out to provide the Grayling School with Singing Books. Birds that won't sing are to be made sing. We trust that the effort being made will prove successful.

Camp No. 25, on the Fredericville road should be abated, and the sooner the better, as respectable people can not pass by it without being insulted. There is law for both landlord and tenant in abundance.

Adolf Lalloz, carriage manufacturer, 119 Carrol Street, Buffalo, N. Y., states: "I was troubled with nausea of the stomach, sick headache and general debility. Burdock Blood Bitters cured me."

Mr. S. M. Miles, of Beaver Creek Township, called on us last Tuesday. His family are in Jackson County, where he took them on account of his wife's health. He reports that the prospects are poor for her recovery.

As we go to press we learn that Dr Revell has just started to attend the family of J. Smith of Ball township, four of the younger members being sick with colds and swelled sore throat. Marvin, the 16-year-old son of Mr. Smith, died this week and was buried to day.—*Ros. News.*

The citizens of this county who are interested in the action of the Board of Supervisors are requested to carefully read the proceedings in this issue of the AVALANCHE, and the next, when a brief review of their work will be given.

The aged mother of Chas. Vincent, of Center Plains township, who has been residing with him for the past two months, died Monday morning, Jan. 11 at 8 o'clock a. m. Deceased has for some time resided with a daughter in Ionia and was in her 86th year.—*Ros. News.*

If you want groceries, buy them at the grocery store; but if you want drugs buy them at a drug store. Dr. Traver has the most complete stock and largest assortment north of Bay City, and guarantees the quality as first class and strictly pure. Will at all times make prices as low as good goods can be sold for. And to lumbermen and large dealers will give a liberal discount.

There will be an entertainment at the Opera House on Tuesday Evening, Jan. 26th, for the benefit of the Grayling Literary and Progressive Association. Proceeds to be used in liquidating indebtedness. Admission, adults 15 cents; children 12 years of age and over, 10 cents; under 12 years of age, free. Doors open at 7 p. m.; entertainment to begin 7:30 p m.

By order of Com.

Vick's Floral Guide for 1886, the pioneer seed annual of America, comes to us this year a real gem, not a dry list of hard botanical names, but over thirty pages of reading matter, among which are articles on Roses, House Plants, Cheap Greenhouses, Onion culture, Mushrooms, Manures, Young Gardeners, and very interesting reading followed by about 150 pages containing illustrations, descriptions and prices of seemingly everything the heart could desire in the line of Seeds, Plants, Bulbs, Potatoes, &c. It is a mystery how this firm can afford to publish, and really give away, this beautiful work of nearly 200 pages of finest paper, with hundreds of illustrations and two fine Colored Plates, all enclosed in an elegant cover. Any one desiring goods in this line cannot do better than send 10 cents for the Floral Guide, to James Vick, Seedsman, Rochester, N. Y. Deduct the 10 cents from first order sent for seeds.

An interested committee from Dakota have put in their appearance at Washington, and very frankly say they propose to remain there until their point is gained or Congress adjourns. The gentlemen evidently mean business, and here is hoping they will be successful.—*Port Huron Trib.*

Notice.

Having removed the Post Office into my new Furniture Rooms, I cordially invite all the citizens of Grayling and vicinity, when in need of anything in the line of Groceries, Dry Goods, Clothing, Boots and Shoes, to call at the old stand, where you will find a choice selection of goods, under the management of Mr. S. S. Claggett. If you want anything in the line of Drugs call in Dr. Woodworth's department where you will find a full line of Drugs and more goods for the money than in any Drug Store in Northern Michigan. If you want any furniture call on me individually in the Post Office, and I will guarantee you satisfaction.

J. MAURICE FINN.

The Delineator.

The Delineator for February 1886 has been received. This magazine is pre-eminently a Ladies' Magazine, and treats altogether of Fashions, with a slight dash of other matters sufficient to make it interesting reading to those whose minds are not entirely taken up by "something to wear." The fashions for February are after the same style to a great extent as those of the preceding winter months, but designs and and instructions are given as to their make-up, that will enable their wearers to present them as Spring costumes. Several pages of this magazine are devoted to Millinery; a Paris letter; Household cookery; Seasonable domestic arrangements; rambles among books and bric-a-brac. Every lady should subscribe for this useful magazine. Subscriptions received at this office. Price $1,00 per year.

Obituary.

John G. Gould, whose death we chronicled last week was known to most of our people only as a quiet citizen, who attended to his own matters in a business like manner, and received, as he deserved, the respect of the community.

He was born in Ripley, N. Y. about 57 years ago and came to Michigan while a young man, having learned the trade of a shoemaker at which he worked until the breaking out of the rebellion when he enlisted in Co. K. 9th Mich. Vol. Inf. In Oct. 1863 he was discharged, having attained the position of 1st Seargt. He re-enlisted as a veteran and for meritorious service was promoted to the rank of 1st Lieut. At the close of the war he returned to Michigan and was for a time on the police force at Detroit, but from 1866 to 1870 was the efficient Sheriff of Livingston County. In all his official and private business relations he has been ever considered an honest man.

He leaves two children, a daughter Miss Lulu Gould, residing with her Aunt, Mrs. Judge Rumsdell, of Traverse City and a son, John, living with his uncle, J. A. Lockwood of Fowlerville.

He was a member of Handy Lodge A. O. U. W. No. 39, of Fowlerville, and his insurance will go to his children.

Old comrades and friends will long remember the generous nature of the man, who through accident has met with death untimely.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Grayling Literary and Progressive Association, was held at their hall on Monday the 11th inst. The stockholders are O. M. Barnes, R. Hanson, N. H. Traver, D. London, J. M. Finn, G. Meade, N. Michelson, F. W. Sorrenson, Jno. Sorrenson, J. K. Hanson, Wm. Foster, Salling, Hanson & Co., and F. & A. M. Society.

The report of the Secretary showed the receipts for 1885 to be as follows:

Amount of rents collected,	$ 157 00
Amount of uncollected rent,	151 00
Am'nt in hands of Tr. last yr,	42
Total income for 1885,	$ 308 85
Am'nt of orders drawn on Tr.	109 11
Balance on hand,	$ 199 74
Am't of indebtedness on hall,	$ 251 19
Other liabilities,	50 00
Total liabilities,	$ 301 19

The Board of Directors as elected for the ensuing year were R. Hanson, president; D. London, vice-president; N. Michelson, treasurer; N. H. Traver, secretary; J. M. Finn, G. Meade and O. M. Barnes.

A committee of three was appointed to conduct a series of entertainments, the proceeds of which are to be applied in liquidation of the debt on the hall. The entertainments will be given by home talent, and will be placed at such moderate prices, that all can attend with the assurance of getting the worth of their money.

In view of the very generous course pursued by the society in granting the use of the hall for all public purposes free, and that not one of the stock holders has ever received a farthing on the money they so generously invested six years ago, we trust that these entertainments will be liberally patronized. Due notice of them will be given.

N. H. TRAVER, SEC.

MICHIGAN CENTRAL

The Niagara Falls Route.

MACKINAW DIVISION.

TOOK EFFECT NOV. 29th., '85.

GOING NORTH.

	Exp. P. M.	Mail. P. M.	Fr'g't
Detroit, lv.	6 05	11 00	
Chicago,	9 00 a m	9 00 p m	
Jackson,	4 25 p m	4 25 p m	
	P. M.	A. M.	
Bay City,	10 25	6 10	8 15
Pinconning	11 20	9 03	10 00
Alger,	12 20	10 05	12 20
West Branch,	12 50	10 40	2 00
St. Helens,	1 22	11 10	3 25
Roscommon,	1 47	11 28	4 28
Cheney,	2 10	11 55	5 00
GRAYLING, Arr	2 30	11 15	P. M. 5 35
GRAYLING, Dep	2 40	12 35	A. M. 5 00
Frederic,	3 00	12 55	5 50
Gaylord,	3 35	1 40	7 30
Vanderbilt,	4 00	2 00	8 15
Indian River,	4 50	2 50	9 50
Cheboygan,	5 35	3 35	11 35
Mackinaw City,	5 35	A. M. 4 15	P. M. 12 45

SOUTH.

	P. M.	A. M.	A. M.
Mackinaw City,	9 30	8 30	5 30
Cheboygan,	10 10	9 07	6 50
Indian River,	11 00	9 50	8 15
Vanderbilt,	11 55	10 35	10 00
Gaylord,	12 22	10 58	10 58
Frederic,	1 14	11 45	12 55
GRAYLING, Arr	1 35	12 00	2 00
GRAYLING, Dep	1 45	P. M. 12 20	P. M. 6 10
Cheney,	2 10	12 40	7 05
Roscommon,	2 25	12 55	7 50
St. Helens,	2 53	1 25	9 15
West Branch,	3 21	2 00	10 40
Alger,	4 04	1 35	12 20
Pinconning,	5 05	3 32	3 32
Bay City, Arr	6 15	4 30	5 25
Detroit, ar.	10 50 a	9 14 p. m	
Chicago,	7 10 p m	7 00 a. m.	
Jackson,	11 42 a m	11 30 p. m.	

CONNECTIONS—At Bay City with Bay City Division for Lapeer, Port Huron, Detroit and all points East, and with Saginaw Division for Jackson, Fort Wayne, Chicago and all points West and North. At Mackinaw City, with D., M. & M. R. R. for Marquette and points west. At Alger with D. B. C. & A. R. R. for AuSable and Oscoda.

O. W. RUGGLES,
Gen. Pass. & Ticket Agt. Chicago.
G. H. HICKS,
Local Ticket Agt. Grayling.

Detroit, Mackinac and MARQUETTE R. R.

Time Table.

WEST READ UP. Taking Effect DEC. 23, '85. EAST READ DOWN.

Daily Except Sunday.		M. H. & O. R. R.		Daily Except Sunday.
8 30 a. m.	D	Houghton	A	7 30 p. m.
9 50 "		L'Anse		6 10 "
11 00 "		Republic		5 20 "
12 10 p. m.		Ishpeming		3 50 "
12 25 "		Negaunee		3 38 "
1 00 "	A	Marquette	D	3 00 "

D. M. & M. R. R.

No. 3. Daily ex Sunday.	No. 2. Daily		No. 1. Daily	No. 4. Daily Sunday
		Marquette, 1		
7 00 a.m.	1 40 p.m.		2 05 p.m.	5 30 p.m.
8 25 "	2 30 "	Onota, 2	1 13 "	4 05 "
9 05 "	2 50 "	Au Train, 3	12 45 "	3 35 "
10 00 "	3 25 "	Munising, 4	12 05 "	2 30 "
10 30 "	3 44 "	Redsboro, 2	11 47 a.m.	2 00 "
12 20 p.m.	4 50 "	Seney, 3	10 40 "	12 05 "
1 45 "	5 50 "	Dollarville, 4	9 56 "	11 00 a.m.
2 05 "	5 57 "	Newberry, 5	9 51 "	10 30 "
4 15 "	7 25 "	Palms, 6	8 31 "	8 15 "
5 00 "	7 46 "	Moran, 7	8 11 "	7 42 "
5 55 "	8 15 "	St. Ignace, 4	7 45 "	7 00 "
		A Mackinac City, 5 p		
	9 00 "		7 00 "	

Daily ex. Sunday.	Via M. C. or G. R & I. Roads and connections.		Daily ex Saty.
9 37 p.m.	D Mackinac City,	A	6 15 a.m.
5 15 a.m.	Bay City,		10 25 p.m
7 40 "	Saginaw,		8 35 "
10 30 "	Grand Rapids,		5 05 "
1 40 p.m.	Kalamazoo,		2 15 "
10 40 a.m.	Port Huron,		4 10 "
9 50 "	Detroit,		6 05 "
8 10 p.m.	Buffalo,		9 00 a.m.
7 45 "	Toronto,		9 15 "
8 18 a.m.	Montreal,		8 00 "
2 20 p.m.	Quebec,		2 30 "
11 00 a.m.	New York,		6 00 "
2 55 p.m.	Boston		3 00 "

Express trains Nos. 1 and 2 make close connections at Mackinac City with night trains from and to all Canadian points, on both Michigan Central and Grand Rapids & Indiana Railroads.

A. WATSON, Gen'l Superintendent, Marquette, Mich.
E. W. ALLEN, Gen'l P. & T. Ag't, Marquette, Mich.

NEWS CONDENSED.

Concise Record of the Week.

FORTY-NINTH CONGRESS.

The bill to admit Dakota and organize the Territory of Lincoln was favorably reported to the Senate, by Mr. Harrison, on the 11th inst. In discussing the Beck silver question, Mr. Pugh stated his belief that three-fourths of the Southern people were opposed to the suspension of silver coinage. Mr. Blair urged the passage of his bill for the erection of monuments to Lincoln and Grant at the National Capital. Bills were introduced to permit the Dakota Central Railway to bridge the Missouri River at Pierre; to pay from the Geneva award the sum of $20,000 to William H. Whiting for physical injuries sustained by imprisonment on the Confederate cruiser Alabama, and to appropriate $420,000 for river improvements in Oregon. In the House of Representatives, bills were introduced for the issue of small silver certificates for circulating medium, for large certificates on deposited silver bullion, for fractional paper currency, and to pay out all except $50,000,000 of the Treasury surplus in redemption of bonds. Also a bill to divide Dakota and create the Territory of Lincoln, to prohibit aliens from acquiring title to lands, to appropriate $3,000,000 for a steam cruiser, to donate the Creve Cœur lakes to the city of St. Louis, and to enable the people to name their Postmasters. Mr. Weaver, of Iowa, flung in a measure to appropriate $300,000,000 to pay veteran soldiers and sailors the difference between gold coin and the depreciated paper they took from the paymasters. The call of States brought forward 650 new measures, making the total nearly 4,000. Nearly 500 nominations were reported from committees to the Senate sitting in executive session. When the case of Dorman B. Eaton came up Mr. Logan objected to his confirmation as Civil Service Commissioner on the ground that he was a "mugwump" and that the law required the appointment of a Republican. Mr. Eaton was, however, confirmed.

THE debate of the Beck silver resolution was continued in the Senate on the 12th inst. by Mr. Pugh of Alabama, who said that silver had not been treated fairly, and that when silver, under the same treatment received by gold, and under the natural laws of supply and demand, failed to hold its own, he would consider the coin controversy settled. Mr. Pugh expressed willingness to support any change in the existing law that would withdraw any paper currency under $10, or even $20, so as to give the entire field for the use of small bills or small change to silver and silver certificates, and advocated the passage of the bill heretofore introduced by Mr. George (Miss.). Mr. Vance, of North Carolina, followed Mr. Pugh. He declared that the attempt to depreciate silver was one of the greatest conspiracies ever seen. The banner of the attacking party should bear in plain letters the words of holy writ: "To him that hath shall be given, and from him that hath not shall be taken away even the little that he hath." The success of the efforts against silver would result in the greatest industrial calamities. There was received from the President a draft of a bill to amend the act for the punishment of Indians for grave crimes. Mr. Logan made a favorable report on a bill appropriating $450,000 to purchase for army purposes the old Produce Exchange Building in New York. In the House of Representatives Mr. Caldwell reported back the Hoar Presidential-succession bill. In a debate on the President's message Mr. Reagan advocated the double standard of value, opposed the suspension of compulsory silver coinage, and proposed to charter no more national banks.

MR. MANDERSON offered a resolution in the Senate on the 13th inst., calling on the Postmaster General to report why the fast mail is transported from Chicago to the Territories by roads other than the Union Pacific. Mr. Plumb was given permission to withdraw a petition by a British subject presented by him recently. Bills were introduced to prevent the publication of lottery advertisements, appropriating $15,000 to mark the grave of General Daniel Morgan at Winchester, Va., and to grant to the Jamestown and Northern Road the right of way through the Devil's Lake Indian reservation in Dakota. In a speech on the coinage question, Mr. Coke said the silver standard had no terrors for him, and that the fight against silver was directed against the people by the banks and bondholders. The House of Representatives passed a bill to legalize the election of the Territorial Assembly of Wyoming. Mr. Curtin declined the chairmanship of the Committee on Banking and Currency, and was excused from serving.——Among the Presidential nominations confirmed by the Senate were the following: Jabez Curry, of Richmond, to be United States Minister to Spain; Charles H. Scott, of Alabama, to be Minister Resident and Consul General to Venezuela; Frederick H. Winston, of Illinois, to be Minister Resident and Consul General to Persia; Pierce M. B. Young, of Georgia, to be United States Consul General at St. Petersburg; George V. N. Lothrop, of Michigan, to be United States Minister to Russia; M. H. Phelan, of Missouri, to be Consul General at Halifax; John B. Stallo, of Ohio, to be United States Minister to Italy; Charles Denby, of Indiana, to be United States Minister to China.

A PETITION from commercial travelers for relief from burdensome local taxation was presented in the Senate on the 14th inst. by Mr. Platt. Mr. Sewell made a favorable report on the bill appropriating $600,000 per annum for arms and equipments for the militia. Mr. Hoar introduced a measure setting aside $40,000 for a monument to James Madison at the national capital. Mr. Brown, in discussing the silver issue, took the ground that the payment of 40,000,000 standard dollars to public creditors would make them anxious to uphold their value. Mr. Maxey said the raid on silver was planned in Europe, and we needed only to enforce with vigor our contract with the bondholders. In the House of Representatives, Mr. Dingley reported a resolution for an inquiry as to legislation required by the American marine employed in the fisheries. It was resolved to hold Friday night sessions for the consideration of pension bills.

EASTERN.

Nahum Capen, LL. D., died in Boston. He was Postmaster of that city under President Buchanan, and began the free delivery of letters.

A railway collision at Wilmington, Del., wrecked a passenger train and caused the death of an engineer, fireman and brakeman.

The penitentiaries of New York, two of which are being worked on State account, show a profit for the year of $3,441. All but 10 per cent. of the shoes made at Auburn are sold in the Western States.

A granite building in Clinton street, Boston, occupied by W. O. Rogers & Co. and C. H. Thompson & Co. with farm supplies, was burned, the total loss being about $300,000.

The four children from Newark, N. J., who were sent to Paris for treatment by M. Pasteur for hydrophobia have reached home in safety and good health.

WESTERN.

Masked highwaymen in the vicinity of Fort Robinson robbed a stage coach of $5,000 in gold consigned to the Paymaster. General Howard has sent out detachments of cavalry, and scouts are in the field from Sidney, Cheyenne and Deadwood. The loss is likely to fall upon the express company.

The Continental Warehouse, in Kinzie street, Chicago, constructed by F. C. Vehmeyer, was burned, the estimated loss being $175,000. The cotton factory of Greer & Co., at Summerdale, on the Northwestern Road, valued at $55,000, was also destroyed by fire.

Reports from Indian Territory state that numbers of cattle perished during the cold weather.

A boiler explosion wrecked St. Mary's Catholic Church in Fort Wayne, killing Anthony Evans, the engineer, and a school girl. The loss is $65,000.

Deming (N. M.) special: "A gentleman from Santa Fe to-day, who is connected with Territorial governmental affairs, is authority for the statement that the Territorial government is actually negotiating with Col. Baylor, of Texas, the noted Indian-fighter, to raise a body of rangers to come over into New Mexico and exterminate the murdering Apaches. Baylor has had great experience as an Indian-hunter, and it is thought that with a couple of hundred picked rangers he could capture the Apaches or bring their scalps in, long before the army officers succeeded in getting sight of them. The refusal of the President to remove Gen. Crook creates intense disgust here, among all classes. Crook's manner of hunting the light-footed Apaches with heavily equipped cavalry horses has long been the subject of ridicule among old rangers."

SOUTHERN.

At points in Virginia, Georgia, Tennessee, and North Carolina the thermometer registered from zero to ten below. Blasting-powder is being used to remove ice gorges. A Galveston (Texas) special reports: By far the heaviest snowfall ever known on Galveston Island occurred this morning. About midnight last night the wind suddenly shifted from the east to northeast and a slight flurry of snow and sleet filled the air. Toward morning the storm developed into a real northern snowstorm, and by 7 o'clock the sky was almost obscured by large, wavy flakes. It is no exaggeration to state that almost the entire population of the city came outdoors to see and feel the snow. Thousands of the younger generations had never witnessed a snow-storm before, and to the colored people it is such a phenomenon that henceforth they will reckon marriages, births, and deaths from "de great snow." The average depth was six, inches, with drifts a foot and a half deep. No previous snowfall since the foundation of the city, in 1838, has equaled one-half that of today, and then only at intervals of fifteen and twenty years.

The Supreme Court of Virginia has decided that the coupons on State bonds cannot be received for taxes set apart by the constitution for the maintenance of free schools.

An Arkansas farmer, with a double-barreled shot-gun, captured and marched back to the Coal Hill Mines six of the convicts who recently escaped. He states that he will bring in four others and secure the reward offered.

Taleen, Johnson & Co., dry goods and groceries at Ishpeming, Mich., failed for $50,000.

James Cutshaur, the last representative stage-driver in Ohio, who for half a century was employed on the route from Zanesville to Chillicothe, died last week at Lancaster, aged 87 years.

WASHINGTON.

A decision promulgated by Commissioner Sparks denies the claim of the Northern Pacific Road to two and a half million acres of land in Oregon and the Territory of Washington, on which settlers have located in large numbers.

The number of private claims coming before Congress has grown to such proportions that the House Committee having such matters in charge thinks of suggesting the creation of a special court to pass on the various demands for relief made by citizens who think money is due them from their Uncle Samuel.

A Washington special says that Representatives from New England States are gratified to find that the House Judiciary Committee intends to take up the national bankruptcy bill next week, that it may be reported to the House in time to secure an advantageous position on the calendar. They have high hopes that a bankruptcy bill will pass both houses before the summer arrives. The opposition is expected to come, as it has always come, from the West and South. Only four out of the fifteen members of the committee are from Eastern States, but Chairman Tucker, of Virginia, and some others favor the enactment of a national bankrupt law, and Mr. Tucker thinks the committee will report a bill.

Secretary Lamar, in the matter of the Bell telephone patent, asks the Attorney General to proceed with a thorough investigation, in the name and at the expense of the Government, in order to ascertain if a patent has been obtained by fraud or issued for an invention not patentable.

POLITICAL.

The House of Representatives of the Ohio Legislature adopted a resolution appointing a committee to investigate charges made against four members of the present House to the effect that they accepted bribes to vote for Henry B. Payne for United States Senator while members of the previous General Assembly. The committee was named, consisting of three Republicans and two Democrats.

A Washington special to a Chicago journal says: "The President has not told any Senator what he should do about the applications of Senate Committees for information regarding his reasons for making removals and appointments. He does not intend to define his position until some Senate Committee applies directly to him for the desired information. Thus far the Senate Committees have only applied to members of the Cabinet. In several cases the Postmaster General, and in one case the Secretary of the Treasury, has responded with the desired information—or a part of it. The President expressed to the members of his Cabinet the wish that they should return to the Senate committees any further applications for information with the statement that the President had not authorized them to explain what his reasons were for making the removals and appointments. Then, if the committees want to pursue the subject, they can address the President himself. He will then, by way of reply, tell the Senate what he understands to be his own perogatives and responsibilities, and what he understands the functions of the Senate to be. In other words, the President is standing on his dignity, and invites the Senate to ask him for his reasons if they are wanted, and not waste time trying to get the information at second hand from the members of the Cabinet. When he is asked for his reasons he is prepared to explain to the Senators that, while they have a right to reject his nominations, they are exceeding their prerogative in asking for his motives."

MISCELLANEOUS.

Managers of the Lake Shore, Grand Trunk, the Pennsylvania system, Big Four, Baltimore and Ohio, and Michigan Central Roads have signed an agreement for the maintenance of rates, division of passenger earnings, abolishment of commissions, and reduction of passenger expenses generally.

The visible supply of grain, as compiled by the New York Produce Exchange, is as follows: Wheat, 57,958,170 bushels; corn, 9,188,003 bushels.

A theatrical company which has been playing in Canada was so anxious to escape from that land of zero that the members of the troupe attempted to cross the St. Lawrence at Ogdensburg on the thin ice. They barely escaped with their lives, and much of their baggage was ruined by water.

Flames in Montreal destroyed the hardware store of B. & S. H. Thomson, the cigar factory of Fischer & Co., the china store of J. L. Cassidy, and the Mount Royal Vinegar Works, causing a loss of $500,000. The tinware establishment of Lovoy & Co. at Cambridgeport, Mass., valued at $80,000, the Rathbone Hall Block at Macon, Ga., and the Lathrop Block at Dover, N. H., were also destroyed by fire.

The commercial travelers have petitioned Congress for relief from burdensome taxation.

FOREIGN.

Reports from Eagle Island show that dreadful distress prevails among the Irish residents. The people have almost nothing to eat, and no money whatever with which to buy food. Petitions for aid to the Dublin Castle authorities have been met with the reply: "The poor-house is open."

The Great Powers of Europe, it is said, demand that Greece, Servia, Bulgaria, and Turkey shall demobilize their armies.

The British Parliament convened on the 12th inst. Arthur Wellesley Peel was re-elected Speaker of the House of Commons without opposition.

England has accepted the proposal from Russia that the Powers insist on disarmament by Greece, Servia, and Bulgaria. The Powers have summoned Servia, Bulgaria, and Greece to disarm, promising that Turkey will follow their example.

The English Privy Council has rescinded a rule which prohibited the landing of live cattle from a vessel that had touched at a scheduled part within thirty days.

John Magee, the man who attempted to extort money from the Prince of Wales, pleaded guilty at London. He declared that want drove him to commit the crime.

Prince Bismarck has received dispatches confirming the report of the seizure of Samoa by representatives of Germany. The British and American Consuls entered protests against the action of the German naval officer.

Emperor William, in opening the Prussian Diet, expressed his gratitude for the love and fidelity of his subjects.

The Prefect of the Department of the Eure, in France, was assassinated in a railway coach, and his body was flung from the train. His murderers took his pocket-book and watch, but overlooked a pocket containing 538 francs.

The members of the Bavarian Cabinet resigned because the King had forbidden them to interfere with his financial affairs. The mad monarch owes, and is unable to pay, about $4,000,000.

LATER NEWS IETMS.

Business failures throughout the country for the week were 332, of which twenty-five were in Canada, against a total of 336 for the week preceding. *Bradstreet's Journal*, in its weekly commercial summary says: "Special telegrams report a checked distribution of merchandise throughout the country, caused by the severe storms of snow and wind. This appears to have been universally recognized as a temporary obstruction, and the feeling among leading bankers and merchants at almost all points is one of confidence in the prospects of business for an improvement early in the current year. As an outgrowth of the condition noted, it is reported that country collections in many cases are reported slow, though this is said to be due to some extent to the holding back of produce on the part of the farmers, or to low prices received therefor when sold."

The carriage factory of Hiram W. Davis & Co., in Cincinnati, was damaged by fire to the amount of $150,000. The car-works and foundry at Beaver Falls, Pa., worth $175,000, were burned, as also the opera house and the grocery of Innes & Sons at Lexington, Ky.

The Committee on Rivers and Harbors of the House of Representatives have adopted a resolution to limit the total amount of the appropriation for improving rivers and harbors to $11,000,000.

M. Sagola, a banker of Calais, France, has suspended, with liabilities estimated at $2,000,000.

It is feared that what will be almost a famine is coming in Ireland, and that with it acts of lawlessness will be more frequent.

John Magee, the adventurer who lately pleaded guilty to the charge of attempting to procure money from the Prince of Wales by a threatening letter, was sentenced to seven years' penal servitude.

Representatives of a German syndicate recently sailed for China, with $100,000 for expenses, to negotiate with the government for the construction of railways. A Paris cablegram reports the formation of a company of French contractors to enter into competition.

An important change has been made in the formation of the Japanese Government. A responsible Cabinet has been organized and the general make-up of the executive department now corresponds closely with that of the United States and England.

THE Hoar Presidential bill passed the House of Representatives on the 15th inst., by a vote of 183 to 77, precisely as it came from the Senate. Following are the provisions of the bill: "In case of removal, death, resignation, or inability of both the President and Vice President of the United States, the Secretary of State, or, if there be none, or in case of his removal, death, resignation, or inability, then the Secretary of the Treasury; or if there be none; or in case of his removal, death, resignation, or inability, then the Secretary of War; or if there be none, or in case of his removal, death, resignation, or inability, then the Attorney General; or if there be none, or in case of his removal, death, resignation, or inability, then the Postmaster General; or, if there be none, or in case of his removal, death, resignation, or inability, then the Secretary of the Navy; or if there be none, or in case of his removal, death, resignation, or inability, then the Secretary of the Interior shall act as President until the disability of the President or Vice President is removed, or a President shall be elected: *Provided*, that whenever the powers and duties of the office of President of the United States shall devolve upon any of the persons named herein, if Congress be not then in session, or if it would not meet in accordance with law within twenty days thereafter, it shall be the duty of the person upon whom said powers and duties shall devolve to issue a proclamation convening Congress in extraordinary session, giving twenty days' notice of the time of meeting. Sec. 2. That the preceding section shall only be held to ascribe and apply to such officers as shall have been appointed by the advice and with the consent of the Senate to the offices therein named, and such as are eligible to the office of President under the Constitution, and not under impeachment by the House of Representatives at the time the powers and duties of the office shall devolve upon them respectively. Section 3. That Sections 146, 147, 148, 149, and 150 of the Revised Statutes are hereby repealed." There was no session of the Senate on the 15th. At a caucus of Republican Senators it was decided to call upon the President for papers throwing light upon causes of removals or appointments. The position was assumed that the Senate has a right to these papers, and from them should judge what course to take in the matter of confirmations.

THE MARKETS.

NEW YORK.		
BEEVES	$4.50	@ 6.50
HOGS	4.25	@ 4.75
WHEAT—No. 1 White	.94	@ .96
No. 2 Red	.90	@ .92
CORN—No. 2	.50½	@ .51½
OATS—White	.40	@ .44
PORK—Mess	10.50	@11.50
CHICAGO.		
BEEVES—Choice to Prime Steers	5.25	@ 5.75
Good Shipping	4.50	@ 5.00
Common	3.25	@ 3.75
HOGS	4.00	@ 4.50
FLOUR—Extra Spring	4.75	@ 5.25
Choice Winter	4.50	@ 5.00
WHEAT—No. 2 Spring	.82	@ .83
CORN—No. 2	.36	@ .37
OATS—No. 2	.28	@ .29
RYE—No. 2	.58	@ .58½
BARLEY—No. 2	.64	@ .66
BUTTER—Choice Creamery	.28	@ .32
Fine Dairy	.18	@ .23
CHEESE—Full Cream, new	.10	@ .11
Skimmed Flats	.06	@ .07
EGGS—Fresh	.20	@ .21
POTATOES—Choice, per bu	.60	@ .65
PORK—Mess	10.00	@10.50
MILWAUKEE.		
WHEAT—No. 2	.79	@ .81
CORN—No. 2	.36	@ .37
OATS—No. 2	.28	@ .29
RYE—No. 1	.60	@ .62
PORK—New Mess	10.00	@10.50
TOLEDO.		
WHEAT—No. 2	.89	@ .90
CORN—No. 2	.38	@ .40
OATS—No. 2	.29	@ .31
ST. LOUIS.		
WHEAT—No. 2 Red	.89	@ .90
CORN—Mixed	.33	@ .34
OATS—Mixed	.29	@ .31
PORK—New Mess	10.25	@10.75
CINCINNATI.		
WHEAT—No. 2 Red	.94	@ .95
CORN—No. 3	.37½	@ .38½
OATS—No. 2	.31	@ .32
PORK—Mess	10.50	@11.00
LIVE HOGS	3.50	@ 4.25
DETROIT.		
BEEF CATTLE	4.00	@ 4.50
HOGS	3.50	@ 4.00
SHEEP	2.50	@ 4.00
WHEAT—No. 1 White	.88	@ .89
CORN—No. 2	.38	@ .39
OATS—No. 2	.33	@ .35
INDIANAPOLIS.		
WHEAT—No. 2 Red	.91	@ .93
CORN—New	.34	@ .36
OATS—No. 2	.29	@ .30
EAST LIBERTY.		
CATTLE—Best	5.50	@ 6.00
Fair	4.50	@ 5.00
Common	3.75	@ 4.25
HOGS	4.00	@ 4.50
SHEEP	2.75	@ 3.75
BUFFALO.		
WHEAT—No. 1 Hard	.98	@ 1.00
CORN—Yellow	.40	@ .43
CATTLE	5.75	@ 6.25

The Search for Wilkes Booth.

The assassination of Abraham Lincoln was a military crime. While actually in command of the national forces, he was killed in a city which was his headquarters, strongly fortified and garrisoned, with a military governor, and a provost marshal whose patrols were abroad night and day arresting all persons found violating the "rules of war." Not only was the murdered commander-in-chief, to use the words of the Constitution, "in actual service in time of war," but it was a time of "public danger," in which the assassins were constitutionally excluded from any right to a trial in the civil courts. Peace had not then been conquered; there was a powerful enemy in arms, to whom "aid and comfort" could be given; the leader of the rebellion was still at large; many loyal men were becoming disheartened by the conscriptions and by the prolonged expenditure of blood and treasure; and there are good reasons for believing that many enemies of the Union, having traversed all the stages of crime, confidently hoped by this assassination to inaugurate anarchy at the North, and thus to prepare the way for a dictator.

Before the martyr-President had ceased to live, Secretary Stanton directed a search for the recognized assassin, and an investigation into the circumstances connected with the perpetration of the bloody deed. The next day, in a letter to the Hon. Charles Francis Adams, Mr. Stanton said: "The murderer of the President has been discovered and evidence obtained that these horrible crimes were committed in execution of a conspiracy deliberately planned and set on foot by rebels, under pretense of avenging the South and aiding the rebel cause." Subsequently the Secretary of War announced, in an official bulletin, that all persons who had harbored or secreted Booth, Atzerodt, or Herold, or who had aided or assisted their escape, should be "subject to trial before a military commission, and the punishment is death." The bulletin concluded by saying: "Let the stain of innocent blood be removed from the land by the arrest and punishment of the murderers! All good citizens are exhorted to aid public justice on this occasion. Every man should consider his own innocence charged with this solemn duty, and rest neither night nor day till it is accomplished."

Secretary Stanton faithfully performed his share of this work, and he was ably seconded by the Provost Marshal of the War Department, Col. L. C. Baker. The discovery by Fouche of the celebrated French conspiracy, headed by Pichegru, for the assassination of the first Emperor Napoleon, has been regarded as the greatest triumph of detective-police skill on record; but it is eclipsed by Col. Baker's report of his operations. It was not long after the commission of the great crime before he was thoroughly conversant with the associations and habits of the chief actor's acquaintances in Washington, Baltimore, Montreal, and other cities. Some were promptly arrested, a careful espionage was established over others, confidential agents were sent out far and wide, some of them in disguise, the magnetic telegraph and the photographer's camera were called into the service for the transmission of intelligence and for the multiplication of portraits for identification, and it was not long before the proofs of a conspiracy were overwhelming.

The Physiology of a Blush.

The circulatory, respiratory, and digestive systems of the human body, though their functions are involuntary, are still to a great degree affected by the action of the nervous system. Now, the nervous system is susceptible to two kinds of stimuli—physical and mental. Physical stimuli include external excitants of various nature—light, heat, sound, odor, and also chemical and galvanic irritants. Mental stimuli are the result of exercise of the will and thought, and also of powerful and sudden emotions, the various emotions acting through the nerves, affecting the circulatory system differently. Joyful emotions accelerate the action of the heart and cause the dilation of the arterioles and capillaries to receive the added currents. Sudden terror or fear, on the contrary, causes a spasmodic contraction of the heart, and a simultaneous contraction of the small arteries, so that the face becomes blanched and the hands icy cold. The capillaries, or the small blood vessels which connect the arteries and veins are affected by anything which affects the circulatory system through the nerves. These small vessels form a network over the entire body so close that the point of the finest needle can not be inserted between them. Thus, in blushing, a mental emotion has accelerated the circulation and dilated the capillaries on the surface. The blood then rushes into them in such quantities that they become visible, not as a network, they lie too close together for that, but as a uniform flush upon the skin. The reason why some persons seldom or never blush is because through constitutional or acquired power their nervous systems are more or less independent of emotional stimulus. Shame, joy, fear, or horror excite in them but little emotion, and, besides, such degree of emotion as may be excited is so far under the power of the will that it is permitted to send out no electric currents to disturb the even movements of the circulation.—*Inter Ocean.*

A Rich Mine.

The Calumet and Hecla mine in the Upper Peninsula of Michigan is probably the richest and most prolific copper mine in the world. Discovered in 1865, it has built up an industry in which over 2,000 men and two flourishing towns of 5,000 inhabitants find employment at all seasons. The dividend account exceeds $20,000,000. It pays quarterly dividends of $5 a share on 100,000 shares. More than one-third of the entire copper product of Northern Michigan has been taken from this mine, and a good share of the whole product of the globe. The total product of refined copper produced in 1882, was 28,000 tons. The Burra-Burra mine of South Africa, worked for twenty-one years, did not yield as much copper as was raised from the depths of the Calumet mine in the two years of 1880 and 1881. It should be borne in mind that only virgin copper comes from the Lake Superior mines, and not copper ores, which mines in other regions yield, which ores have to be "treated" and refined to produce copper.

DR. FITCH, of Honolulu, believes that leprosy is not communicable from person to person, except by heredity, and that it is really a fourth stage of syphilis, or a form of scrofula subsequent to syphilis occurring in persons of a broken-down constitution.—*Dr. Foote's Health Monthly.*

The Modern Shakspeare.

"Andromeda! an it were not that I had sometimes gazed at angel fashion-plates, I would assume I had an angel seen."

"There was a time whene'er thou gazed on me, thou'dst swear such picture had your vision met."

"And so me heart attests thee even now! But with the eye material, me sweet—that eye which but the outer guise reflects—I saw what worldings would an angel call."

"Aha! then thou attendst yestereve the free lunch kettledrum at Mistress Claudios'?"

"I did, egad, and there did tete-a-tete with Lady Gaudiana Lucifer, an, fore the gods, if Solomon had seen this gentlewoman's rare accouterments, to Chatam street he would have ta'en his gaud and bartered it at beggary's per cent."

"Was she so gorgeously caparisoned?"

"Was she, indeed? Not Sitting Bull himself e'er stood as rack for so much blazonry. Upon her head she wore an ecru redingote gathered at chin with panel-draped galloons; her bodice was of turkey's breath brocade garnished with epitaphs of frozen mull, while from the wainscot's frail capote hung tuileries of spangled gaberdine and slabs of body-brussels bias cut."

"O, gentle Oscar, that thou hadst been here to batten on this type of gorgeousness!"

"Would that he had, for had he seen as I the tout ensemble mellowing her brain, her jabot hung with desiccated plaques, her mushroom quilted tunic, tadpole shape, and clunny balmoral all overshot with pepper-pod veneer and herring scales, he would have bowed him to you Yankee girls, and said, 'for tricks of garb the cookie's yours.'"—*Yonkers Gazette.*

In the Hospitals.

Baltimore and Philadelphia hospital physicians are prescribing the new proprietary medicine, Red Star Cough Cure. It contains neither morphia, opium, nor any other injurious ingredients. The price is only 25 cents.

Fight with a Grizzly.

While two telegraph-repairers were carrying on their work in the Selkirk Mountains, one of them was attacked by a grizzy bear, which caught him by the calf of the leg as he was drinking from a stream. The bear endeavored to carry him into the cave, but he placed his arms around a tree and bellowed for his companion, who came close to the bear and emptied seven Winchester balls into him. Seeing the seven balls did not make him relinquish his hold, he caught the ferocious animal by the ears and tried to haul him off. This caused the animal to move a little, thus enabling the friend to pull his companion's rifle from under the bear. He then commenced pouring his friend's seven bullets into the bear's head, and had fired the last shot when the bear rolled over. The trouble then was to get the jaws open to release his hold. This was done by inserting the barrel of one of the rifles and prying it open.—*Winnipeg Sun.*

A Gentle Stimulus

Is imparted to the kidneys and bladder by Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, which is most useful in overcoming torpidity of these organs. Besides infusing more activity into them, this excellent tonic endows them with additional vigor, and enables them the better to undergo the wear and tear of the discharging function imposed upon them by nature. Moreover, as they are the channel for the escape of certain impurities from the blood, increases their usefulness by strengthening and healthfully stimulating them. In certain morbid conditions of these important organs they fall into a sluggish state, which is the usual precursor of disease. What, then, can be of greater service than a medicine which impels them to greater activity when slothful? No maladies are more perilous than those which affect the kidneys, and a medicine which averts the peril should be highly esteemed.

The Megaphone.

This instrument, used on shipboard, is a machine for magnifying sound. It is constructed of two cone-shaped tubes, eight feet long and three in diameter at the large end, which diminish to an apex in the form of rubber tubes small enough to place in the ear. Between these tubes are two smaller ones, constructed in the same manner, but not more than half the diameter. By placing the rubber tubes in the ear and speaking through the smaller cones the person can hear and be heard at a long distance, and it thus aids mariners in listening for the sound of breakers or carrying on conversation with persons on shore or other vessels at a distance.

THERE is a New England Judge named Eck, who is reported as originating some very funny sayings. He doubtless presides over the court of Eck-witty.

IT must be a poor singer who can't make his "board" from the "timbre" of his voice.—*Musical Herald.*

WHEN people are compelled to use snuff they are certainly put to a pinch.—*Baltimore Every Saturday.*

WATERING the stock of a leather-making company is a new form of hide-draulics.—*Pittsburgh Telegraph.*

CINCINNATI pork men believe the pen is mightier than the sword.—*St. Paul Herald.*

HE is only a success at boating whose life is oar.—*St. Paul Herald.*

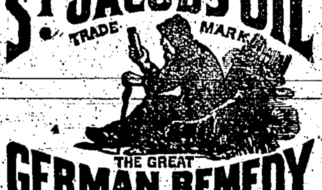
AT a stand still—the Pea-nut business.—*New York News.*

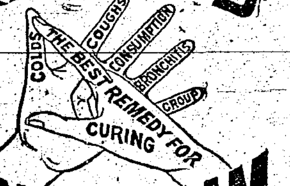
The Brand on Cain

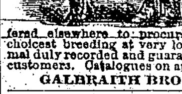
"ALL's well that ends swell," said the surgeon as he plunged his scalpel into the abscess. —*St. Paul Herald.*

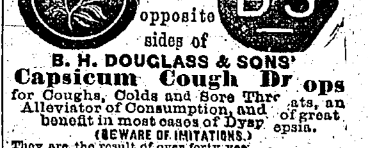
A THIEVES' dictionary has just been published. It is a work of abstract knowledge.—*St. Paul Herald.*

A DRY spell—S-a-h-a-r-a. Spellbound—The Dictionary.—*Puck.*









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